THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Problem of the Purchase of Army Commissions Solved by Queen Victoria.

Grave Disturbances Threatened at Monaghan, Ireland.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LONDON

Prohibition of Electoral Meetings in Paris.

Movement for the Imposition of an Income Tax in France.

THE SPANISH CRISIS UNSETTLED.

Receipt of French Indemnity Funds in Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE PURCHASE PROBLEM SOLVED.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Gladstone announced that the Queen had solved the purchase problem by cancelling the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. He declared that the House of Lords, though impugning the government's action, had failed to legislate on the purchase system. Hence, the Ministers had advised Her Majesty to take the action which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the manifest will of the country.

This declaration was received with vehement cheering in the House, but Disraeli and the Tory members generally were unable to dissemble their anger, and bitterly denounced the arbitrary course of the government.

Gladstone was defiant, and challenged the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence.

But Granville, in the House of Lords, announced the determination of the Ministry, and defended their policy.

It is impossible to depict the scene in either House on the announcement of the fate of the purchase system. The Lords were deeply moved, but were decorous in their demonstrations. In the Commons excitement, anger and disappointment were all concealed. The Tories were confounded, and their leaders puzzled to suggest what course to pursue. Even at so great relief were surely dropped for, notwithstanding the decree's foreshadowings in the *Standard* yesterday's issue of the paper.

The opinion of all is that this action for the Ministry is bold, and even desperate, and popular feeling is divided between the rewarding sense of success in a democratic sense.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

LONDON, July 20.—The Liverpool express train from Manchester for London, ran off the track today. Several persons were injured some of them seriously.

HOSPITALITY WITHHELD.

The London Common Council has rejected a motion to give a banquet at the Guild Hall, to imperial and royal visitors now in England.

THE SPANISH CRISIS UNSETTLED.

LONDON, July 20.—A meeting of the Democrats will be held at Hyde Park, on Sunday next, the object of the gathering being a demonstration of sympathy for the Communists. Should the meeting be broken up by the police, after a speech or two, a riot will be the result, and bloodshed, much damage done, and several persons killed.

PARIS.

Madame Parepa Rosa will sing in the Scotia on Saturday, July 29, for New York.

The prizes of the Wimbledon rifle meeting have been distributed. Gambetta presided. Several representatives of the Canadian volunteers were among the successful competitors. They received the awards at the hands of Her Royal Highness.

ELECTION IN ZEELAND.

DUBLIN, July 20.—The election for member of Parliament for Dublin University will unquestionably result in the return of Chas. Powell Lefroy, Conservative, by a large majority over Gibson, the Conservative candidate. The voting is still proceeding, but the result is known. The vote is: Lefroy, 1,258; Gibson, 1,014.

THREATENED MOB.

A mob of 2,000 men entered the town of Monaghan this morning, threatening to burn the town unless the Orangemen, and the lawyers of public houses there, should close their doors. Troops have been hastily dispatched to quell the anticipated riot.

WARNED.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. Abbott Abbott, M. P. for Somerset, has arrived at Liverpool.

FRANCE

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

VERSAILLES, July 20.—The Assembly, to-day, M. Brunette moved a resolution that deputies who have not taken the oath of allegiance shall be considered to have resigned. This is aimed at the Orleans Princes.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION

Upon the announcement of the above motion during session of the Assembly.

PROSTITUTION

PARIS, July 20.—General D'Aboville prohibits electoral meetings in Paris.

THE PRESS MUZZLED.

PARIS, July 21.—The Cabinet Council, to-day, decided to suppress the publication of all decrees of the Commune.

THE MAIDS MUZZLED.

It has become known that Gambetta, during his recent visit to Lyons, had a number of private letters, for the purpose of discovering who were opposed to his government.

STAMP DUTIES.

The Committee of the Assembly upon the budget has voted for the imposition of a stamp duty of ten centimes upon all receipts.

THE CONSTITUTIONELS.

PARIS, July 21.—The Constitutionels have organized a committee of the Assembly for the purpose of advising the Government in matters of finance.

EVACUATION

PARIS, July 21.—The Germans have evacuated three forts on the north side of Paris, and have given notice to evacuate the forts on the south side.

The French budget of 1871 has been reduced 600,000,000 francs. The appropriations for the War Department are unaltered.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Explosion of 200 kegs of powder manufactories at Vincennes.

A CANDIDATE.

Louis Rollin announces himself a candidate for the vacancy in the Assembly.

THE LATE WAR IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Paris correspondent says that 20,000 persons, including 6,000 women and children, have been executed since the fall of the Commune. Twenty thousand prisoners have been captured and disarmed. Fifty-five have escaped.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Paris correspondent, dating on the 18th, says:

Every day Paris is traversed by long files of men, of all ages, chained together, two by two, and all ages, chained to one another, being conducted to the prisons of Versailles. Many of the unfortunates there who are being bathed, and sometimes have their hair cut, before they are finally incarcerated, are beaten on their arrival by the Versailles mob, and it is a wonder that they are not killed outright by their keepers. Their food is not enough for their accommodation, or put in such a way that they can possibly eat it. Many are dying, and without nourishment, eaten up by vermin, and without medical attendance. Every day, without nourishment, eaten up by vermin, and without medical attendance. Every day, without nourishment, eaten up by vermin, and without medical attendance. Every day,

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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

PAPER AS A STANDARD OF VALUE.

The derangement of the national finances has been the prolific source of public electrums or specific remedies. One of these, and it includes within its limits a large school, is persistently put forth by the New York Tribune. It usually said: The plan may be substantially understood from the following:

"We have given much time to the consideration of the subject, and have carefully discussed various arguments offered for and against the issuance of inconvertible paper currency. We have come to the conclusion that gold and silver coined in the article of merchandise, and that paper issued by the government is the representative of the latter. From all the evidence before us, we are satisfied that the introduction of a currency based upon the credit of the government would be a public benefit. It would relieve the people of all the losses incident to the fluctuations of the currency, by superseding into immediate circulation the whole of the redeemable debt. It would relieve the country of the interest now paid upon the debt, and would thus enable the government to reduce the taxation to the lowest point consistent with the economical administration of the government."

This suggestion comes from that school of economists who are forever trying to discover some short cut by which results can be obtained, and the ordinary time and process may be avoided. The proposition necessarily disposes of gold and silver as a standard of value, and provides no other. Gold and silver are the common measure of the commercial world, because of the constancy of value. A given weight of gold is styled the pound, franc, dollar, or the multiples and fraction parts of these and all other moneys of account. Gold has been selected as the standard because it is the cost liable to change. The annual product is subject to little variation, and the annual consumption is for purposes other than coinage is required by the supply. The cost of producing gold is so uniform as to preserve its fixed value; its comparative scarcity, and its adaptation to coinage have made it the universal general standard. In all ages and among all peoples there has been always some standard of value,—of iron, copper, or other metal; of skins, furs, or other articles; but the standard has always and necessarily been something intrinsic and substantial, something to be seen, felt, and handled. But no nation or people, civilized or savage, ever undertook to make credit or the evidences of debt a standard of value.

Nor has the will of man been able to make a promise, or the evidence of a promise, money, or to give to it a fixed, enduring value. It is immaterial whether we call the thing greenback, bank-note, bond, promissory note, draft, or check. It is not money; it remains, by whatever title it may be called, the written evidence of a debt, and of a promise to pay that debt. The short or the long time promise to pay, founded on the national wealth. That does not change its character; it is credit and not wealth; it is the evidence of debt and not of property; it is evidence of a promise, and not evidence of actual property. No law can give to the thing that which does not possess, and declaring that a certain piece of paper, with certain figures and words on it, is a dollar, does not make it a dollar, any more than to declare any other physical impossibility and expect men to accept it as true.

We have had in this country the greenback for nine years, and, because their circulation has been enforced by compulsory laws, it is claimed that they have become the national standard, and that there is no difficulty in making government paper the standard of values. This is a delusion. The greenback may be said to have its powers; it is a legal tender in payment of debts; it is a purchasing agent. To the extent that they were used to discharge ante-war debts they robbed the creditor to the extent that they were of less value than gold; but, for all debts contracted since, their powers as a legal tender and as a purchasing agent are subject to daily change. The green-back issued in 1862 has passed through many fluctuations of value since, though it has always been "based on the national wealth." It has at times been able to purchase only 50 cents on the dollar's worth of wheat or of iron. It has had its ups and downs in relation to pork; though stamped with the national certificate of being a dollar, it was nevertheless nothing but an evidence of debt, a promise to pay, having no value above that of any other promissory note or other evidence of debt, for the ultimate payment of which there was no element of certainty. The possibility of maintaining an irredeemable currency as a standard of value is asserted because it is said that the greenbacks have never been redeemed, and they have maintained a value. This is false logic. The greenback, though not redeemed by the government, has been redeemed by the gold in the present day redeemable at any street corner, at its full value in gold. That value has fluctuated from 50 cents to 90 cents, and is subject, even now, to daily changes.

The value of a promise is affected by a hundred circumstances. The wealth of the maker of the note is not alone sufficient to give it value; the prospect of payment at maturity, and on demand, largely governs its negotiable value. The note of a man reputed to be prompt in his payments will command a higher price than that of another who, though immensely rich, will not pay only on compulsory legal proceedings. The note or bond of a city or town is regulated in its value by the capacity of that town to endure the tax necessary to raise the money to pay the interest and the principal, and by the probable willingness of the people to be taxed for that purpose. The bonds of a city have a popular intension to repudiate most necessarily have a depressed value, though the city may be very rich in taxable property.

The national bonds and the national greenbacks are worth precisely what the brokers will give for them, and no more. If the brokers of the country should refuse to purchase the greenbacks with gold, their purchasing power would rapidly decline. Though men nominally buy and sell goods and carry on trade in greenbacks, the real standard of value is gold, and as much so as it ever was. If any person doubts it let him purchase $100 worth of gold at any time and ask what allowance will be made if the bill is paid in gold. It will be found that gold remains, as ever, the real standard of value, and that the depreciation of the paper is added to its real value, and that, to cover all fluctuations, a large margin is left. Though a greenback may be exchangeable at a broker's shop for 90 cents in gold, its real purchasing power is much less, because of the uncertainty of its retaining that value for even a day or an hour. There has never been a more coercive attempt made to give to a universal promise a character of money, or to make them a standard of value, than has been made in the United States during the last nine years, and the failure has been a most expensive one, and will continue to be so to the end.

There is an attempt to bolster up the idea of irredeemable paper as a substitute for money by referring to the fact that the government receives this money in payment of taxes, and, therefore practically redeems it at par. This is not correct in point of fact. The government receives, in round numbers, $300,000,000 in coin for taxes on imports. With this money it can make purchase or pay for, in any market of the world, an equal value of commodities or debts. It also receives $200,000,000 of revenue in its own provinces to pay, but these have a very different value. Assuming that the government collects only what it needs, and pays for its own expenses, and pays greenbacks at 90 cents in the dollar, it has to levy and collect annually $90,000,000 of tax to bring the revenue up to its real standard value. Each man, therefore, who pays his taxes in greenbacks, has to pay as additions to his taxes, a sum to make his greenback equal to gold. As the greenback falls in value this additional tax increases, and a large portion of our public debt consists in the increased amount of taxes made necessary by the depreciated value of the paper used to redeem interest to the holder. Much vast that this attempt to substitute mere "promises founded on national wealth for money, and and to make them a standard of value, subject the country to immense additional taxation, and subjects labor, trade, commerce, and the productive industry of the country to the losses and uncertainties of a fluctuating standard of value. The only true remedy is to abandon and discard forever the vain delusion that value to a thing to be created by statute, or that a promise is equal in value to the thing promised. The proper remedy is to return to the universal standard of value, and to reduce taxation to that standard, and let all things be bought and sold according to their real value. The expenses of the National Government can be reasonably reduced; and the expenses of all State and municipal governments can be brought down to a specie standard.

It is time to drop these expedients and patent schemes for paying the public debt and for inflating business by flooding the country with paper substitutes for money. Gold is the only thing in which every land, and have always failed, and have always been disastrous. The country has been cursed long enough with promises, and the only way to reach real values is to get rid of this currency at as early a day as is practicable. No great or country could long exist in a nation that was increasing issue of depreciated and fluctuating paper promises, and attempting to make them a standard of value.

THE CANAL CURRENT.

It is reported that the boatmen navigating the Illinois and Michigan Canal are complaining that the current on the first level between Bridgeport and Lockport interferes with the speed of their boats. The ordinary time from the La Salle mount quarries to Chicago has heretofore been about ten hours. It now takes thirteen to make the trip. But nobody expected that the current would not somewhat last year, and no one grumbled when boats towing this way. The retardation must necessarily be in proportion to the swiftness of the flow of water in the canal, and the relief to the Chicago River will be in exact proportion to the speed of the current. The faster the water is made to run in the ditch the cleaner and purer will be the river.

Suppose the depth of the canal shall be kept at not less than six feet, and the surface width is sixty feet, and the bottom forty-eight, and the flow to be at the rate of one mile per hour, in that case the discharge of water will be 28,400 cubic feet per minute, which is a little more than the quantity raised by the Bridgeport pumps when both wheels were working up to their full capacity. If the current of one mile per hour impedes navigation, it will be difficult to remedy it. There are portions of the season, to be sure, when a less flow than one mile per hour will keep the river clean, but, during the summer and first months of autumn, a less discharge than 24,000 cubic feet per minute will not answer the purpose, especially in the near future. Each year the quantity of impurities that find their way into the river necessarily increases, and this can only be removed by increasing the flow of water through the canal. Ten years hence the current may have to be increased to two miles per hour in order to maintain, in July, August and September, and after that the canal must be further deepened or widened, or both.

The intention of the Board of Public Works was to create a depth of eight feet of water in the canal, but we understand that for the present on a portion of the canal the water is but six feet. When the bottom is cleaned out to eight feet, the discharge will be 40,000 cubic feet per minute, or a current of one mile per hour, in which case the flow might safely be reduced three-fourths of a mile per hour, or even less, and there would be considerable relief to boatmen. But, if boats lose time coming up stream, they will gain time when going down the current; so there will be some compensation for the evil complained of. When the problem of the economical use of steam propulsion is solved on the New York Canals, and the same be adopted can be introduced on our canal, and then the obstruction caused by the current will be less felt than during the employment of horse-power for moving canal boats.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF SWITZERLAND.

While not admitting that America may not, if her public servants are properly alive to the exigencies of the time, obtain a better system of civil service than any European nation has yet achieved, the movers of the proposed reform in the civil service do not confine themselves to the efforts to make studies of the systems of those countries, in order that, their merits and demerits being analyzed, we may eschew the bad features and adopt as many of the good as shall promise to adapt themselves well to our existing institutions and the social peculiarities of the people. The system of Switzerland is receiving a good deal of attention, partly because Switzerland is a democratic republic, like the United States, and partly because her new constitution and federal machinery, adopted as lately as 1849, may be said to combine approximately "all the modern improvements."

The Federal Council of Switzerland, therefore, was appealed to through Consul General Hitz, the Swiss representative at Washington, acting in behalf of those interested in Civil Service Reform in America, to furnish a description of the system of federal administration in that country, and a statement of its workings. The task of preparing such a report was assigned to Dr. J. Buttiman, Professor of Political Economy in the Federal Polytechnical School at Zurich —a gentleman whose intimate acquaintance with the American system of government enhanced his fitness for the task assigned him. Dr. Buttiman's report is a sufficiently elaborate statement of the characteristic points of the Swiss service. He first describes the general, legislative, and executive system of that republic—two houses of Congress corresponding to our Senate and House of Representatives, and a Federal Council, the members of which are heads of departments, like our Cabinet Ministers, and one of whom acts as President. The term of the President's office, however, is only one year, while that of the members of the Council is three years. The members of the Council, its President, Vice President, and Secretary, are chosen by the Federal Assembly; and, beyond the election of the head officials of the army and Supreme Court, which belongs to the Assembly, all power of constituting officers for the administration of the Federal Government is entrusted to the Federal Council. That body, in turn, delegates to the heads of departments, and even to subordinates, the appointment of minor officials and employers. All officials are appointed for three years only, on vouchers for an indefinite term. The shortness of the term, in the case of officials, however, leads to no instability of administration, as happens in this country, for the simple reason that the service is entirely removed from partisan politics, the incumbent's only tenure of his office being faithful administration thereof. Dr. Buttiman reports that, since 1848, there has been no general disruption of the service, such as occurs here every four years (and every two years, with regard to many of the most important offices), though there have been changes in the Federal Council, arising from the retirement of some members, or the failure of others to secure a re-election.

The mode of filling vacancies is by advertising the places, as prescribed by law, and subjecting the applicants to a rigid competitive examination. The advertising is an invariable and compulsory proceeding, to prevent heads of departments from appointing favorites to the exclusion of, perhaps, equally deserving candidates. Each department is furnished with one or more experts, distinguished from the actual administration, whose provinces is to decide, when necessary, concerning the qualifications of applicants.

Promotion of faithful and especially capable officers is now secured by an arrangement which prevails between the different departments. In the Postal Department (which includes the management of the telegraphic lines) a complete system of promotion has been in use since 1869, by which employes obtain certificates of three grades, according to the quality of their service, and can demand promotion to such places as are vacated. In the other departments the principle of promotion for meritorious service is carried out, though not with so much adherence to set forms, complaint having been raised, a few years ago, that things were too stable and quiet, and promotion gauged too much by seniority of service.

There is another feature of the Swiss system which is worthy of particular notice, viz., the co-operation of the forces in the several districts, by which promotion does not depend on a district to another. It is also now customary to promote from one department to another. We make this extract from Dr. Buttiman's report, concerning the *modus operandi* in some of these cases:

"If, for instance, a position is vacant in the Postal Department, and of all the seats it is made known by advertisement, and proposals are received from applicants, it may happen that only a few of the more favored being selected thereof, and laboring through personal influence in a certain district, will be in the field. The contestants are required to present their applications to the Director-in-Chief of Customs, in whose bureau alone the necessary tests and examinations will be made. The Director-in-Chief of Customs, who then addresses the Director-in-Chief of the Postal Department, for the action of the Federal Council.

"There is no difficulty in effecting vacancies by promotion of older incumbents, who are likewise, and in addition to their duties, subject to superior can easily be consulted. The latter, however, is not necessary, as the Federal Council fully entrusted to it the Postal Department, and not of late years been greatly systematized. Formerly that department, during a war, in a manner, cut into the middle, and a uniform scale of compensation for the different grades of service was deemed to be wanting, each bureau regulating its own pay for the different grades. Hence, there was frequently a very slim chance for promotion of a clerk, every case being accorded to members of other service. At present this is different, and promotion is now the rule, and not the exception, in the service alike. The present system, with its regulations, enables an employe to pass through every grade of the service, sufficiently only proving his value for advancement when efficiency is to be determined."

In the appointment of employes in most departments no discrimination is made on account of sex.

To sum up the characteristics of the Swiss system, especially in those respects wherein it contrasts favorably with our own, we mention the grand corner-stone of its success; the theory which regards official station as the spoils of a victor is indignantly rejected, as not only wicked but absurd. As a consequence, none of the patronage of the Federal Government is bestowed on the members of Congress to pay off political debts.

As incidental merits—the above being the essential one—the term of office is made short, keeping the officer constantly on his good behavior; at the same time he is not, in practice, disturbed for any other cause than inefficiency or dishonesty; the places are open to all, and effectual encouragement is given to determining who is really most deserving of the appointment; and a wholesome system of promotion is employed to keep up the activity of the service, and "shelve" such old slow-goers as hamper the service in some countries, and furnish, perhaps, the political argument of those who attempt to extenuate the faults of our system.

Next in importance to the question of the ballot,—if, indeed, not superior to it in its immediate practical bearings,—before the British Parliament at its present session, was that of the army. Whether Mr. Cardwell's bill would, as its friends hoped and claimed, have produced a thorough reorganization of the army or not, it would, at least, have effected one important and radical change in the administration of that branch of the service. As it exists, however, that nothing would be done by Parliament, the Ministers, as we learn by cable despatch, have compassed that much of reform through the Queen, by advising her to withhold the royal warrant upon the abolition of the sale and purchase of a commission in the army. The announcement in the House, yesterday, naturally created a good deal of excitement; but Mr. Gladstone is so persuaded of the popularity of the measure as to challenge the opposition to move a vote of confidence. The immediate effect of so bold a step will, probably, be to strengthen the Ministry, and so signal an innovation in the construction of the army is necessarily the precursor of other reforms of great importance. Abolitionism is a popular cry, and, which has amounted almost to a panic, as to the defenceless condition of England, has rendered this course, on the part of the Ministry, imperative, and, having made this onward movement, it will be stand still or go backward.

Mr. Oakey Hall, the Mayor of New York, has written many absurd things, in prose and rhyme, but none more so than the defence which he has lately published in his paper, the *Leader*, of his conduct in regard to the late Irish riot. He says, first, that there were to have been processions on the 12th, and that his forces were not adequate to protect them. Then he attempts to belittle the parade, and says there were only fifty Orangemen in it. Then he insinuates that the riot was instigated at Long Branch, "where Grant was slipping his cockletails," and so on through a most beggarly column of special pleading, no less contradictory and self-stultifying than his two opinions, both expressed since he became Mayor, that civic processions have no lawful right to march in the streets, and that they have "an undoubted right."

In short, Mayor Hall does not seem to succeed as well as a writer of dignified prose as he did as a stringer together of punning doggerel, in the production of his *magnum opus*, "Humpty Dumpty." This, by the way, affords a suggestion which we tender on the Mayor gratis, viz.: that, instead of attempting prose proclamations or general orders, much less explanations after the event, he serve upon all disorderly crowds which hereafter assemble a few pages of "Humpty Dumpty," or other doggerel in a similar vein. If they like it, they will go home and become amiable at once. If they don't, they will probably disperse for the mere sake of escaping an infliction

We have no new stroke of the Washington Doctors' Union to report, notwithstanding it has been several days since they last distinguished themselves by kicking Dr. Bliss out of their ring. It will be recollected that the cause alleged for that act was that Bliss had associated in saving the life of Vice President Colfax, co-operating, for that purpose, with a physician who was not a member of the ring. Judging, however, from the methods of procedure in the English leagues, after which the Washington medical Ku-Klux are evidently modelled, we may expect vital results from the committee, which has doubtless been appointed to see to it that none of the patients of the expelled physicians recover. The league must be logical or confess itself a humbug; and if it will expel doctors for helping proscribed practitioners to save lives, it will soon be entitled to the authority by preventing any of the proscribed from saving lives. The Brodhead of the Washington league should lose no time in appointing the committee to "do" the patients of the non-fraternizing or "rat" doctors.

There are plenty of new stories of witchcraft and spookery floating about, but they are mostly quite tame, and we do not feel justified in chronicling any important new entries for the championship. There is a woman bewitched in New Albany, and a house in Shelby County, Ind., defended by elected ghosts; also, a haunted dwelling in Concord, N. H., where the supernatural visitors talk, run on reels, and emit unpleasant effluvia from the boots. There is, likewise, a negro girl, aged 18, in Philadelphia, who vomits up pins, crockery, etc., but who has been cured by a cake peddler named Cudjoe Gans. This case of magic cures not that the girl was bewitched, and that the cake peddler was a wizard, but that the latter knew something which the former did not. And another boy, who would feel just right. After thirteen manners of one sort and another he pretended to extract a fish's sortiment of fancy articles from the patient's leg, and gave out that she was cured. He had previously collected a liberal fee out of her too-superstitious parents; and had got out of the way before some of the family recollected that she had accidentally supplied a bent fish of pins, buttons, etc., into the vessel used by the patient for her vomiting on the occasion which gave rise to the first alarm. The leads to take the miraculous discard out of the Philadelphia story. The Concord one is the best, on the whole, since the ghosts in that case not only "squeak and gibber," after the manner of those in Cæsar's day, but are said to spill wood in the shed and dig earth under the windows. So it seems that in New England even the ghosts are industrious; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the committee which has been appointed to investigate the Concord case will find some means of utilizing the labor of the hobgoblins. If they can be organized into habits of wood-chopping, and will not go to forming eight-hour leagues and Octopus societies, like the terrestrial workingmen of those parts, they will prove as useful as those other Concord visitors, the Pig-tails of North Adams.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

LISBON items are printed again considerably in Randolph County.

A \$12 horse hoop blasted by his halter, in Pecatonica, a few days since.

Mr. John Wade, familiarly known as "Old Rocky," died at his residence in Rockford, on Mon. A. Granger, in the town of Watertown, July 16. Mr. White was born at Ireton, Ireland, July 16, 1800. He emigrated to this country in 1819, and has resided in Rockford for the past 15 years.

The Kewanee Star-Courier reports that Mr. Richard Kirkpatrick, of Abingdon, Knox County, the foot race between Senator Wadhams and Mr. H. McCormick, both members of the last Legislature, which came off at Springfield, for the amusement of the contestants divested themselves of their coats and vests, the Major taking off his boots and going in his stocking feet. The distance measured off was twenty rods, and they made a direct race of it, Major McCormick winning by about six paces.

A farmer named Murphy, in the town of Jackson, Washington County, was engaged in mowing hay, when his horses became frightened, throwing Mr. M. from his seat on the mower, and then headlong through the fields. They ran, coming in contact with the sticks, were cut off below the knees. When Mr. Murphy came up to the horse he found that they were dead. He then went to the house and procured his gun, and terminated their misery by shooting them. It was offered and bid for the team but a few days before the accident.

INDIANA.

—A letter from Indiana to the Louisville *Commercial* says:

"The storm of Sunday afternoon was the severest that has visited this section of the State for many years. Reports from all parts of the city of Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (a distance of about forty miles), and along the entire line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, show that the storm was accompanied by terrific wind, and did much damage. At Salem, and in the country between that place and Orleans, the storm was of unusual severity. Mr. Robert Morris had a fine blooded colt valued at \$250, killed by lightning, and several barns were destroyed by the wind. The storm passed from Salem to Orleans the corn fields are generally damaged, the latter place is nearly all under water, and the bottoms blown down."

MISSOURI.

—A boy near Omaha, the other day, struck upon a rattlesnake near his father's house, and, as he was unprovided in the hurry of the little fellow's part he was saddle his pony with. Presently the snake, tired of the child's fondlings, began to hiss and rattle. The boy, discovering then its venomous character, and not having a stone at hand, attempted to fling it away. The snake fastened about his wrist and attempted to bite. The boy then caught it by the neck, and, in the heat of the occasion, the latter succeeded in enticing the reptile so that it left the boy. When killed, the rattles, it is said, numbered to be over two feet long, and with six rattles.

OHIO.

Mr. Vallandigham's intimate personal and political friends are to-week in Dayton about the 1st of August, to take measures to raise funds for a monument to his memory.

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—Mr. Richard Lathers and recently married Mrs. Tweed, daughter of the Grand Sachem of Tammany, is likely to find himself in hot water when he returns to Europe. Mr. Lathers, it seems, has a wife and stabler than private or singular wealth—that is, there shall be only cheap and few pictures, if any, on the outside of houses, where the people can see them." Also, that the interior of the house of the whole Town, for the distinction of its common tastes, shall be magnificent in its furnishings, and that the inhabitants shall be well-to-do. Whether Mr. Lathers can carry through the clear air; but that the hotels for private business or pleasure shall be public or corporate wealth is to be in the plain and in back streets." The private dwellings of Dukes and Lords are to be simple and "comfortably yet together, each one to be different from every other one in some of the things that please the eye, sensuality," and the fortunes of private persons must be small. The public dwellings of Mr. Tweed, of Concord, N. H., where the supernatural visitors talk, run on reels, and emit unpleasant effluvia from the boots. There is, likewise, a negro girl, aged 18, in Philadelphia, who vomits up pins, crockery, etc., but who has been cured by a cake peddler named Cudjoe Gans. This case of magic cures not that the girl was bewitched, and that the cake peddler was a wizard, but that the latter knew something which the former did not. And another boy, who would feel just right. After thirteen manners of one sort and another he pretended to extract a fish's sortiment of fancy articles from the patient's leg, and gave out that she was cured. He had previously collected a liberal fee out of her too-superstitious parents; and had got out of the way before some of the family recollected that she had accidentally supplied a bent fish of pins, buttons, etc., into the vessel used by the patient for her vomiting on the occasion which gave rise to the first alarm. The leads to take the miraculous discard out of the Philadelphia story. The Concord one is the best, on the whole, since the ghosts in that case not only "squeak and gibber," after the manner of those in Cæsar's day, but are said to spill wood in the shed and dig earth under the windows. So it seems that in New England even the ghosts are industrious; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the committee which has been appointed to investigate the Concord case will find some means of utilizing the labor of the hobgoblins. If they can be organized into habits of wood-chopping, and will not go to forming eight-hour leagues and Octopus societies, like the terrestrial workingmen of those parts, they will prove as useful as those other Concord visitors, the Pig-tails of North Adams.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

LISBON items are printed again considerably in Randolph County.

A \$12 horse hoop blasted by his halter, in Pecatonica, a few days since.

Mr. John Wade, familiarly known as "Old Rocky," died at his residence in Rockford, on Mon. A. Granger, in the town of Watertown, July 16. Mr. White was born at Ireton, Ireland, July 16, 1800. He emigrated to this country in 1819, and has resided in Rockford for the past 15 years.

The Kewanee Star-Courier reports that Mr. Richard Kirkpatrick, of Abingdon, Knox County, the foot race between Senator Wadhams and Mr. H. McCormick, both members of the last Legislature, which came off at Springfield, for the amusement of the contestants divested themselves of their coats and vests, the Major taking off his boots and going in his stocking feet. The distance measured off was twenty rods, and they made a direct race of it, Major McCormick winning by about six paces.

A farmer named Murphy, in the town of Jackson, Washington County, was engaged in mowing hay, when his horses became frightened, throwing Mr. M. from his seat on the mower, and then headlong through the fields. They ran, coming in contact with the sticks, were cut off below the knees. When Mr. Murphy came up to the horse he found that they were dead. He then went to the house and procured his gun, and terminated their misery by shooting them. It was offered and bid for the team but a few days before the accident.

INDIANA.

—A letter from Indiana to the Louisville *Commercial* says:

"The storm of Sunday afternoon was the severest that has visited this section of the State for many years. Reports from all parts of the city of Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (a distance of about forty miles), and along the entire line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, show that the storm was accompanied by terrific wind, and did much damage. At Salem, and in the country between that place and Orleans, the storm was of unusual severity. Mr. Robert Morris had a fine blooded colt valued at $250, killed by lightning, and several barns were destroyed by the wind. The storm passed from Salem to Orleans the corn fields are generally damaged, the latter place is nearly all under water, and the bottoms blown down."

MISSOURI.

—A boy near Omaha, the other day, struck upon a rattlesnake near his father's house, and, as he was unprovided in the hurry of the little fellow's part he was saddle his pony with. Presently the snake, tired of the child's fondlings, began to hiss and rattle. The boy, discovering then its venomous character, and not having a stone at hand, attempted to fling it away. The snake fastened about his wrist and attempted to bite. The boy then caught it by the neck, and, in the heat of the occasion, the latter succeeded in enticing the reptile so that it left the boy. When killed, the rattles, it is said, numbered to be over two feet long, and with six rattles.

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NEW YORK.

The Riots.

Bit of Personal Experience.

The New York Colt Considered.

Description of the Sheriboy.

The Orangeman.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, July 17.

The New York papers of Wednesday morning last spread pain into the hands of the Washington passengers at Newark. Then we learned that John T. Hoffman, for motives perhaps mixed,—motives in great part personal, but in some respects worthy and indispensable,—rescinded the presidential order of Mayor Hall, and told the Orangemen to go on with their parade. We had several public men in our car, and they all appeared to approve Hoffman's course. One of these, however, shamed more than one spring of feeling when he said: "Tammany has cut its throat. This little town quarrel will drive tens of thousands of voters to upon our party."

AMERICANS AS SECTARIANS.

We were, anyhow, mightily indignant, all of us. We felt that the old "Know-Nothing" party had recovered respect and regret for the time being. We remembered even Millard Fillmore with pleasure as the candidate, and went over the list of the Presidents, from Washington to—U. S. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter, and so forth—with acerbity. We reflected that, perhaps, we had pooh poohed these matters of race so much, and argued away what was really an inevitable stability and inquiry of our schools and institutions, as generally and fancifully founded upon the faithful, free and holy Scriptures, and upon the examples of reformers and statesmen who had made the citadel of civilization to reside around them.

But Americans are next to apostates as voters and as Protestants. We let the others manage the polls and agitate the creeds. They are not respectable pursuits for us. Politics is nothing more than the name of our quibbling, and it is not polite to worry between religionists and statesmen. One car load, therefore, deplores the publication of Archbishop Churchman's epistle, and had never, to our knowledge, taken much stock in William of Orange. John Calvin always appeared to us to be a rather dreary man, fond of his opinion. The only bodies who had been active in making religious riots on our side were Lord George Gordon and a youth of the name of Shiller. We had burnt a set of Philadelphia churches in 1844, and had forgotten it. Bishop Hughes, of New Jersey, the French Communists had recently exhausted the business of inciting against Catholics.

You know how it is yourself when these questions come up. The last Protestant Protestants we met were Orangemen, and we quoted the emblems of St. Bartholomew, Vinegar Hill, and Maria Monk.

THE ORANGEMEN IN COURTNY.

But concerning the other question of whose country is this, there was some quicker appreciation. "Is it gold," or the like upon us, and we answered it passionately. Every man in the car, and for that matter, every man in the republic, felt it to be a challenge to himself.

Whose country forever it might be was less to the point than, whether it was or was not be, whether Treleawney died or no. It never should become the country of the contemptible Irish. It was already a country in spite of them. The more and the better of the Irish in a country only made the assault it had to stand from this indigestible mass of venom and filth more inside. Superstitious, a million organizations and commanded by officers of a different nationality, the American Irish are a standing army of foreign mercenaries. The same man in the homogeneous bulk of his own race is transformed and deformed into an atom of a populace, and is a mere wide-spread atrocity. The human dies out of his face, the tear out of his eye. He becomes incapable of pity, of shame, of counsel, or a charitable suggestion, and turns upon his adviser as upon his enemy. The worst elements of the Irish stream up to the top like terrapin in boiling water, and peace and citizenship go to the bottom. That stands the case, and the gamins more than any other class, are the first to fall in with, and who diminish by organization, who have individuality, when they become a nation, who divide to be divided, and who cringe easy.

THE CRIB AS A CONSTITUENT.

A united Ireland appears to be the last thing which a patriotic Irishman should wish. And yet these people, who have no genius for government, are the most successful politicians. They can carry the offices. They can sweep the wards, but they cannot make their city safe for life and limb, the menace and terror of ours. Absolute possessors of the franchises and police of Jersey City, they have not even delivered her safely to her husband, who was at the Nashville depot awaiting her arrival. They did not hear a word of the scandal on the train. They indecent unqualifiedly the character of their lady, who is the leader of the choir in an Episcopal church in Memphis, and scout the idea of the truth of the story. *Per contra*, we have the details of the scandal as related to the correspondent of a New York journal by the two conductors and the porter of the train. Their story, substantially is, that, shortly after Mr. Davis retired the porter reported to the conductor of the sleeping car, the "Davis was behaving wrong in that berth." Thereupon the conductor of the sleeping car drew the curtains aside, and observed that the distinguished gentleman was occupying the same berth with the lady. He then informed the conductor of the train, and the two proceeded to make an investigation, and discovered the parties in a position positively indecent. They left horrified and in consternation at the wickedness of the world, as Mr. Davis, on this particular, did not interrupt the parties. From the same source we learn that an attempt was made to enforce the resignation of the sleeping-car conductor, or his absence from Memphis, which was declined. A request of the lady that the lamp should be extinguished, as it shone in her eyes, gives in some sort an apparent reason for the porter's annoyance to the occupant. It is said that the conductors will shortly publish a statement of the case, which will be found to differ given above the substance of the story.

—General John A. Rawly left supervised at once a statement made in a moment of General Wyndham Meade, which is to appear in the Saturday Night, and which will be found to differ from the statement made in a moment of General Wyndham. After considerable letter writing on the subject, the article has been revised, and all the passages which were previously offensive to Miss Lucy have disappeared.

—Mrs. Newberry, of Detroit, has been granted a divorce from her husband, Truman H. Newberry, the well-known millionaire. The alimony is \$1,000,000, and the custody of the children, of whom there are two, is awarded to the mother. The decree was granted on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

—Newburn, Texas, has been greatly agitated over an attempt to poison the wells in that vicinity by a negro named Hood, who was employed by citizens whom he lived and his wife, who have recently separated, to make a division of property. The negro, becoming angry at the result of the division, went to the well and threw in a qu

INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Postmaster-General Creswell's Report.

Text of the New Postal Convention with Great Britain.

Provisions Similar to the New York Treaty.

The part of the convention recently negotiated in London by Dr. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Money-Order Bureau here, providing for an international money-order system between Great Britain and the United States, arrived in this city from London, but only awaits the signatures of Postmaster-General Creswell in order to go into effect, and, indeed, on the 1st of next October. It will be observed that the rules laid down in the articles of this convention are substantially the same as those which governed the system of postal money-order exchange between the several States of the Union. The following is the exact text of the convention between the General Post Office of Her United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the United States of America:

The General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the United States of America being desirous of establishing a system of money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for the purpose, have agreed upon the following articles, taken from the Southern Clipper:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries. The amount to be paid on each order is fixed at $10 when issued in the United States of America, and at £2 when issued in the United States at $500 in the purse of the latter country.

ART. 2. The following rules shall have power to be the rules of commission on all money orders payable in the United Kingdom and the United States Postoffice shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued by the British Post Office, and shall communicate to the other its tariff of commission for the purpose of conversion, which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be paid in addition to the amount of the order. No exception to the above rule would give rise to any accounting between the two offices, but the latter shall be entitled to the whole amount of the order issued.

ART. 3. Repayment of orders in regard to which it may be made until an authorization to that effect shall have been received from the country where such orders were payable, and the amount of repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly accounts. It is the province of the postal administration of the country where the money order is issued to fix the time within which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

ART. 4. The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards the amount, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they are drawn.

ART. 5. The General Post Office in each country shall be authorized to adopt any such changes as it may think proper in the form of the orders during the currency of the present convention, provided that such changes do not increase the responsibility of the other country, and that due notice of them be given to the latter.

ART. 6. Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article 1 may fill into any money order issued by the United States designated for such purpose from time to time by the Postmaster General of the United States, and may, on paying the amount to the Postmaster, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address. Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the same limits may pay it into any money order office at the same time, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address. The Postmaster receiving the application for the money order shall thereupon issue the same, and shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom a memorandum payable in sterling at the Post Office in that country designated by the remitter of the order, in which shall be stated the gold or silver coin or coins of the United States, the value of which in sterling is equivalent to the amount of the order, as declared by the remitter. Such memorandum shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office it shall be paid at New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. The Postmaster-General of the United States, on account, one of his two postal administrations shall be the Governor's agent, and the other a balance exceeding £1,000 sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the appropriate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account shall be rendered quarterly, and before drawn for the remittance, shall be in accordance with the forms C, D, and E, annexed to this convention.

ART. 13. Until the two general Post Offices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money orders which shall result from the operation of the present convention, the gold sterling of Great Britain shall be considered equivalent to $4.86 of the gold coin of the United States.

ART. 14. Each exchange office shall certify to the other the form of the denomination of the money, both at the despatching and receiving offices, of the rate of commission established upon the basis of gold by Article 13 of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

ART. 15. All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to nearest practicable equivalent.

ART. 16. The value in gold coin of the United States of deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britain shall be calculated at the current price of New York, according to the rate of exchange on the day of receipt at the office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value in United States paper currency of money orders certified in the list sent from the exchange office of London to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined also at New York, in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of receipt of such lists.

ART. 17. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and remain at the disposal of the country of origin. The British office shall therefore enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. On the other hand, the United States Postoffice shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the British office for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable at the latter office which under this article become void.

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ART. 101. The General Post Office in each country shall be authorized to adopt any such changes as it may think proper in the form of the orders during the currency of the present convention, provided that such changes do not increase the responsibility of the other country, and that due notice of them be given to the latter.

ART. 102. Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article 1 may fill into any money order issued by the United States designated for such purpose from time to time by the Postmaster General of the United States, and may, on paying the amount to the Postmaster, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address. Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the same limits may pay it into any money order office at the same time, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address. The Postmaster receiving the application for the money order shall thereupon issue the same, and shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom a memorandum payable in sterling at the Post Office in that country designated by the remitter of the order, in which shall be stated the gold or silver coin or coins of the United States, the value of which in sterling is equivalent to the amount of the order, as declared by the remitter. Such memorandum shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office it shall be paid at New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. The Postmaster-General of the United States, on account, one of his two postal administrations shall be the Governor's agent, and the other a balance exceeding £1,000 sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the appropriate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account shall be rendered quarterly, and before drawn for the remittance, shall be in accordance with the forms C, D, and E, annexed to this convention.

ART. 103. Until the two general Post Offices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money orders which shall result from the operation of the present convention, the gold sterling of Great Britain shall be considered equivalent to $4.86 of the gold coin of the United States.

ART. 104. Each exchange office shall certify to the other the form of the denomination of the money, both at the despatching and receiving offices, of the rate of commission established upon the basis of gold by Article 13 of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

ART. 105. All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to nearest practicable equivalent.

ART. 106. The value in gold coin of the United States of deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britain shall be calculated at the current price of New York, according to the rate of exchange on the day of receipt at the office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value in United States paper currency of money orders certified in the list sent from the exchange office of London to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined also at New York, in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of receipt of such lists.

ART. 107. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and remain at the disposal of the country of origin

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Baseball Yesterday.—The Athletic Defeats Their Ancient Rivals the Ka-ke-ka-nongs 56 to 7.

Baseball Statistics.—A Few Facts Concerning the "Gentleman's Game."

Action of the Chicago Rowing Club.

BASE BALL.

NUMBERS vs. MYSTIC.

Curiosity to see what kind of showing the *Mystic* would make against the Rockards led about one thousand people to visit the Lake Shore Park yesterday afternoon. It was indeed fortunate that the game was small; had it been any larger half the crowd would have been unable to see it. The Numbers are a very poor set of ball players, and those who did in the field, but the Rockards gave one of the finest displays of batting ever witnessed in this city. They seemed to have struck their day at the bat, and for a time it seemed as though they would never cease their onslaughts upon the ball. Of course the bad a discouraging effect upon the *Mystic*, who valiantly failed to acquit themselves creditably in the field. Up to the close of the fourth inning the score of the Numbers was a very poor one, but in the fifth and sixth innings the Rockards batted in a manner that was simply astounding. Not a player, to which nearly every player took a hand, and which gave to be positively ridiculous in the seventh inning, when the Numbers were permitted to score five runs, and the Rockards were unable to get a man to the home base. All the Rockards batted out creditable records, but the honors of the day must be awarded to Hall, Treacy, the White Stocking left fielder.

THE MYSTIC.

NAMES.	O.	R.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Jennings											
Fellows, c.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1-21
Treacy, 1st b.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1-21
Treacy, Chicago Base Ball Club.											

FRIDAY, EXHIBITION.

The Athletic, Jr., July 21.—The Athletic and the Kekionga, of Fort Wayne, the champion club of the West for the former club, as was the case for the Cream City Club, on the 10th inst., was not characterized by any specially fine play—on either side, but the Athletic made the most runs and batted the ball the hardest. On account of cold weather the game was postponed from the 20th of August. We get this clock up to order, with the following score, viz.:

Metcalf, Kekionga, 1; Athletic, 1.

The Mutuals will be here some time next week.

GAME AT FARMER CITY.

FARMER CITY, Ill., July 20.—The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Harmer City, played the Eagle, of Bellview, this afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Athletic. There was some fine playing on both sides.

THE WHITE STOCKING-MUTUAL GAME.

Hitherto it has been the custom to present, at the end of the season, a ball to the successful contestants for the championship. The selection of the ball is one of the most important of the season in anticipation.

LOCAL GAMES.

The P. A. Excelsiors beat the Firemen 19 to 8.

The Shiloh Sabbath-school beat the Wilson, No. 2, 27 to 17.

The Shirt-tail Sports," so we are told, "defeated the Flying Dutchmen 56 to 7."

The Excelsiors beat the Pacific, O. C. Chases 29 to 22.

The *Mutes* pushes beat the "Economics" 24 to 21.

The Lake Forest Club beat the Emmas, of Evanston, 29 to 23.

The Invincibles beat the Empires 15 to 7.

EVANSTON VS. MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Two hundred people witnessed the game of base ball between the Mutuals and Evanston to-day, on the Union Grounds. Neither club had a full nine, however; Mutuals, 36; Athletics, 10.

BILLIARDS.

A LIVELY CONTRADICTION.

There are in this city a number of good billiard players, and

This may seem rather a trivial statement; but when the general public come to consider what billiards really is, and what it is not, they will see that it is not, and otherwise, it may not seem devoted of interest, and may be worth a moment's notice. Billiards is not a game of luck, but of skill. It is not a game of money or less, from 10 in the morning—or even earlier—to 12 at night; in some cases even later; and a feeling of the exhilaration of particular kind of usage; whether for all pool, pyramid pool, or regular billiards, is the question. The game is played on different kinds of tables—such as four-pocket, six-pocket, and the Monigomery table, which is the most common of these and money wasted—or saved—in these 440 tables.

Assuming that the average game lasts about 30 minutes, and that each table is used 10 hours a day, we have 20 games per day, or 7,300 games per year. Now, as there are 440 tables, we have 3,212,000 games of billiards played in a year, or 3,212,000 games of billiards played in a year, or 3,212,000 games of billiards played in a year, or

THE LOGIC OF LOVE.

[illegible]

To the truth it is appalling, that the death's head of all and misery not unfrequently wears the mask of pleasure, and scours the course of transient pursuit only to tempt, betray, and, at last, disappoint the thirst that is not quenched, and the hunger that is never appeased. Passion, like fire, is a good servant, yet a terrible master. It is a propelling force that induces exertion, and thus educes and develops powers that would be dormant if not called into activity by the generous hunger of the senses. It is an instinct, as love is an intuition, and is nature's provision for leading the blind soul that is enlightened by reason or conscience. It has a work to do with hearts too selfish for love to influence, and if properly directed all educate and ultimately refine. With some natures it happens that

"Passion as it runs grows purer,
Every year more quaint and sure,
Time but deepens first impressions,
Though the object may not endure."

With others, however, it "grows by what it feeds upon," and brings all the faculties of feelings under its dominion; lures the unwilling victim into the net of its snares, and, like giddy pleasure, to follow it even to the deserted chamber where it unmasks its horror when there is none to save. Happy and thankful are they who can maintain the feud that betwixt them while they have yet strength to flee from its cruel embraces, and escape its poisonous breath. It is hard for the eager prodigal of life to realize that the sudden pursuit of pleasure will end in him at last into a deserted chamber of desolation, where he shall have no new pleasure, nor new trials, nor even any satisfactory object once redeeming the waste places of memory; but only a hard arrogance, a dreary misery, and a wretched contradiction of hopeless satisfied and unappeased desire. A sinful feverish fancy, an unsanctified imagination and a sensual sensibility are all that remain to the miserable slave of passion, whose life has been spent, serving its senses. Even his reason has been made to serve his passion, by offering specious sophistry or invention for his sin. Now enthusiast and now philosopher, to enfeeble all-powerful alternations of softer and riveting, ever-weaving tenderness and all-mastering coolness. Woe unto the woman who permits the hinge of her fancy to become entangled in the poisonous web that pale natures forever weave about them to entrap the unwary! So gossamer-like appear the meshes of the deceitful fetters it spins to lie nearly worth, while to lose enough them. So gracious is the deference to her superiority, so generous the assurance of her freedom, but so insidious the slow advance of the delicate chains that bless right as sin, yet are strong as life and crush as death; what wonder that many a woman is poisoned who imagines that she was scarcely aided her base-wings! Indifferent, contemptuous, yet cowardly, and hypocritical man now pay with saving as boys do with sweets—making a great display of emotion that leaps up flaming and flaccid as a sky-rocket and comes down immediately after in a miserable stick. They expect sympathy with sentiment and indulge their base appetite some of the tragic by seeing in hearts as if they were made to feel only that they fight the game artistically be betrayed when they affect body; sometimes that the emotion may be keen, in proportion as the triumphant is shown to reckless passion and unfeeling selfishness. The skilled are they in the tricks of their trade that they know when to pique and when to plead, when to rouse feeling by doubt and when to strengthen it by gratification; when to assume the majesty of an injured dignity, and when to plead with the humility of overmastering passion. It matters little how their responses are met, so that the self-sufficient victory of the body is to tempt their ungodly appetite. The eye is rare and the tone, weariness, infinity, heart;—and this too though they found in purity of an angel and the devotion of a saint. No qualities of heart and mind, how ever excellent can keep them. It is change they desire; change that will forever do not a time lift them above the exhausted atmosphere of their own unrest and sensuous hunger. Where is the provision of nature that suits voluptuous desire by stinting strength, or spending capacity for pleasure? Where is the soul of man would be stayed and sustained by the love of a Paul and a Virginia? Where is the heart that would not be filled,

THE AMERICAN LADY.

A Chivalric Story.

[Translated from the French of Jules Lermina, Author of "Jolie Fath," "Under the Lioness in Love," "The Romance of an Actress," etc., etc.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

The boisterous mirth immediately ensued, and consequently silenced his facility of genius by producing a great number of works. His income was the pearl of money to raise a large family of children. But this great heart, which prevailed study and sacrifices, often injured his work, and retarded his progress in real art. With the exception of Rubens, whom it is useless to mention, the Louvre pictures, containing over 14,000 portraits, Thiotorello was the most prolific of all the old known masters. He was of a very excitable and passionate temperament, which caused him to be called Tintoretto (Little Dyer), but, singular as it may seem, this ungoverned temper did not prevent him from being esteemed and beloved, and he was often consulted by the authorities of his native city in relation to the purchasing of works of art. The house in which he died, in 1904, may yet be seen in Venice—in fact, I have seen it within a few years myself. Upon the façade of Tintoretto there has been placed a commemorative tablet. Next to the palace of the Doges, the most interesting edifice in Venice is the Church of St. Sebastian. As all painters of original talent, he had crowds of copyists and imitators, and his son Domenico, of great genius, was his brother, Benedetto Cagliari. When he died his son, Carlo Ridolfi, who had accomplished much towards the extension of his school. His successors formed an association, called the Academy of Venice, Florence, signing their pictures "Academia Veneziana" or "Academia Fiorentina."

With Paolo Veronese, the great painter of the Venetian school reaches the highest pinnacle of its splendor and glory. But, as it has been said, with the decline of Venice, this thing must change, it began to decline from the day of the death of the last master, and it was now destined to turn to found a school. As artist which can in all the grandeur of its dawning will fall to the first of a sad one, was Jacopo Palma, the second the grand-nephew of the old Palma Vecchio. Of the other painters, the assassin Michael Angelo and Raphael, and back to Venice, thanks to the protection of Alessandro Vittoria, a sculptor of Trentino, who gained numerous orders for pictures.

In the beginning, he painted only in the style of his master, Titian, but gradually, as he grew older, he very soon abandoned it, and adopted a quicker and more superficial style which rendered his pictures—and there are many of them—very short time, the largest works. Those works, however, injured him greatly. Several of his pictures, which he had painted for the Church of St. Sebastian, were ordered to be removed, and replaced by others. Of the latter, it may be judged by those which are still in one of the rooms of the Ducal Palace. Among the disciples, we must mention, first, Alessandro Varotari, called Padovanino, who is in fact true, but his style is too theatrical, and his subjects, as well as his coloring, are of a most objectionable character. There are many pictures of this artist in the ducal palace. His brush was a powerful one, but he lacked the true energy in his drawing, but he succeeded in painting with great effect. Andrea: Vicentino, who was also a native of Venice, and had received a good education, but who, in spite of his talent, was a servile imitator of Paolo Veronese, is natural. Paolo Caglari, born at Verona in 1530, and died in 1588, his birth-place was surnamed Veronese, was the son of a stationer. At an early age he was placed with Antonio Badile, his uncle, for instruction in painting, but he soon left him, and went to Mantua, where he studied the works of Titian. Giulio Romano, Primaticcio, and other celebrated masters. He then returned to Verona, and painted in fresco the façade of the house of his father, with a fish-diagram, and the grouping of his figures and in the naturalness of his attitudes, he displayed the genius of his after studies. He returned to Venice, possesses the first of his pictures. His early works brought him the highest encomiums of the Venetian senate. The Ambassador Grimani took him on a journey to Rome, and there he painted the celebrated picture of Veronese. His talent developed, and he placed upon canvas all the beauty and perfection of his art. He was also looked into that handy was able to create. In the painting of drapery and ornamental surroundings, he manifested a taste and a knowledge which is unequaled. Nothing is more rich, more light and color, harmonious, bold, living, and brilliant. There was in effect a brightness, a freshness, and a vigor in the coloring of Paolo Veronese felt himself such a perfect master of great compositions, was so well satisfied of his own superiority that he was willing to paint the highest flights of the imagination. Avil by preference, and painted them some of his most celebrated works, in which the grouping of figures or indifferent attitudes.

The two most beautiful of the works of Veronese are "The Marriage of Cana (Wedding Feast) and the "Feast of the House of Simon the Leper," which are to be seen in the churches of Venice and the Ducal Palace contain a considerable number of the paintings of Paolo Veronese. The "Triumph of Venice," in the Ducal Palace, which for three hundred years has stood untouched, is to-day as fresh as if painted yesterday. The heads of the figures are of remarkable beauty, and are of great interest to the lovers of art.

Veronese was the founder of the Venetian school to introduce what is termed realistic art. He failed at the comparatively young age of 56, and was buried in the Church of St. Sebastian. As all painters of original talent, he had crowds of copyists and imitators, and his brother, Benedetto Caglieri, was his brother, Benedetto Caglieri. When he died his son, Carlo Ridolfi, who had accomplished much towards the extension of his school. His successors formed an association, called the Academy of Venice, Florence, signing their pictures "Academia Veneziana" or "Academia Fiorentina."

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